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CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, Editor.

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ANCIENT REVIVAL.

A copy of the second volume of "THE CHRISTIAN HISTORY," published A. D. 1744-5, fell into our hands some years ago. This is the earliest Religious periodical ever published in this country. It contains much that is interesting to the Church. We think that our readers will be gratified with a draught of this "old wine;" and below we give them an extract from an account of a revival in the town of Sutton in this county, written by DR. HALL, who was, for the long period of sixty years, a minister in that town. To present it in its original aspect, we shall copy it as it was printed at first.

Revival of Religion at Sutton in the County of Worcester, in the Massachusetts Province about forty Miles to the Southward of the West from Boston: In a Letter from the Rev. Mr. HALL, Pastor of the Church there, to the Rev. Mr. PRINCE.

Rev. Sir,

As to the Matter, you was pleased some Months ago, to write to me about, respecting the Rise and Progress of the Work of God among us; more especially in the late remarkable Day, of the Lord's Visitation of his People: I have drawn up a brief Account, which is as follows.

It is more than fifteen Years since I was settled here in the Ministry: when there were about eighty Families in the Town. When I first came among this People which was in the Year 1728 I was wholly unapprized of their Condition, both as to their moral and religious Character: But before I was ordained my Pastor the Scene opened itself to my View, in sundry Respects, very dark and melancholy: which fill'd me with many discouraging Apprehensions as to my setting with them: And a Sense of the Greatness of the Work in general, and of some peculiar Difficulties and Hazards attending my setting among this People, plunged me into deep Distress. But however some Days before my Ordination, I was made to hope, that as dark as Things now were, I should behold the Glory of the LORD in this Place, in the Advancements of the Kingdom of Grace among this People: and I believe it was from God. And I frequently have experienced Support and quickening from this Hope, in the midst of some very gloomy Passages of Providence, that have since passed over me.

There was soon after my setting here, by the Favour of God, some considerable Abatement of that too common Propriety and some other vicious Practices visible among us. And within the Space of two Years, we had a very large Addition to the Church more than doubling the Number of Communicants.

After this, there appear'd a gradual Abatement of Religious Concern; and for the Space of five Years there was little Appearance of the Spirit of Conviction among this People. During this Term, a raging Fever swept away a considerable Number in a sudden and awful Manner. Yet few if any were observed to shift their Courses: The Filthy were filthy still; or rather growing more so, to Appearance: and a visible Symptom of a Spirit of slumbering attended Professors among us.

In the Year 1735, the great Concerns of Religion, in some considerable Degree appear'd to move upon the Hearts of many among us. At which Time it came into my Mind, (and I trust it was from God,) to visit the People of my Charge, and to apply myself particularly to every one that was arriv'd to Years of Understanding, that I might know the State of the Flock; and make particular Application to the Consciences of young and old among us.

This appear'd to be attended with some very hopeful Symptoms of Success.

At this Time Family Meetings were set up in four Parts of our Town.

Articles were also drawn up and subscribed by some, if not all of said Societies, by which each Neighbourhood or Family-Society, were oblig'd to attend the set Times of their Meetings which was once a Month; and also engaged themselves to exercise a most peculiar Watchfulness over each other; to be free in brotherly Admonition; and frequent in religious Conversation one with another, &c. A Number of young Men among us also about the same Time form'd themselves in a Society: to be Helpers of one another in the Way of the Kingdom of Heaven. At these Meetings they frequently had a Sermon preach'd to them. And some Things now began for a while to look hopeful among us.

These religious Meetings, were mostly, if not all continued, till the late remarkable Revival among us. Yet not so but that in about five Years space, the general Face of Religion among us was sunk down to a very low and melancholly Ebb indeed.

God was pleas'd wonderfully to convince me of this, on the latter End of April 1740, and greatly to humble me; and with a most sweet and gracious band of Love drew out my Soul to look after my high Calling in CHRIST JESUS.

Now I was again at this Time filled with an encouraging Persuasion, that I should behold the Power of Religion reviving

among us in the Conversion of Souls to the Lord Jesus Christ. Together with this Persuasion, a most ardent Thirst came upon me, that I might gain Souls for whom Christ died: To which End I longed for the Sanctuary. And from this Time I had more Knowledge than ever before, what it means to preach with the Spirit and with the Understanding also: altho' still attended with great Weakness.

Soon after this, we had Lectures here usually once a Fortnight, to our young People. And the preaching of the blessed Gospel, was, by times, my great Delight.

Our Assembly frequently appear'd very solemnly attentive; and kindly to accept, urgent and repeated Assurances of the necessity of a Reformation: but I could not presently perceive that the Word took any prevailing Hold upon their Hearts.

The Fall after this, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield preach'd in the neighbouring Town. I perceiv'd afterwards, that some of our People were brought under Conviction, by hearing the Word from him. And some few the Winter following, appear'd to remain under Concern: but in general there were great Symptoms of Hardness of Heart: and this appear'd more melancholly, because it was a Time of sore Mortality: for neither the Word nor Providences of God, to any genuine Appearance touch'd their Hearts. Upon which I told one of our Christian Brethren, (the Spring of the Year following,) that I had it in my Heart to go preach the Gospel at Smithfield, or in some Place where they were not so frequent among us. I was upon the Point of despairing of Success among my own People.

But so it was, that the very next Sabbath following, I saw considerable Tokens of the Goings of God in the Congregation: Our Assembly was generally swallowed up in tears: and from this Time, I perceiv'd a more general Concern set upon the Countenances of this People. I had just been breathing out my Complaints, with a *Who hath believed our Report, &c.* But now on a sudden there were some hopeful Symptoms of Life from the Dead: for sundry Persons came to me under Soul-Concern soon after. Some of which I have since Reason to think were about that Time brought out of Darkness, into marvellous Light. Some of whom were soon after visibly added to the LORD in the Way of his Communion among us.

Many appear'd under Concern; and great Attention, and great Seriousness hence-forward appear'd in our public Assemblies, and usually much weeping. And blessed be God, a prevailing Check seem'd to fall upon many Kinds of Evil-Doers: and Tavern-Hauntings and Night-Assemblies of young People for wanton Pastime seem'd at once to disappear.

Upon the Election Day following, our young People desir'd a Sermon; which they had deliver'd them, from those Words, *Josh. 24. 15. Chuse you this Day whom you will serve.* And soon after the Sun was down, I was inform'd that our public Tavern was clear of Town People both young and old.

In the Fall of this Year which was 1741, the Concern seem'd much to increase upon many People here both old and young, and sundry Persons more gave Grounds to hope they had received the Spirit of Adoption. But as for the generality, of such as had been brought under Conviction, and some Amendment of Life; they still appear'd under the Spirit of Bondage, and unexperienc'd as to any saving Work: which occasioned me to write on September 20th, 1741, concerning the visible Appearance of Concern upon a frequently weeping Assembly, thus, "Many seem'd pierced with the Arrows of Conviction: but alas I have seen it often, while Convictions fall off and Israel remains ungather'd! But I will wait upon God, who is able to work effectually." "Oh! when shall it once be?"

The January following, there appear'd hopeful Symptoms of a broken Spirit and a bleeding Heart. What I minut'd down of that Date expresses thus,—"Many indeed speak trembling. I hope an Hundred Persons among us are in a deep Concern, &c." A few Days after, thus,—"Sure I never needed more of the divine Help than now: many are pressing after Heaven, and many in great Distress."

Soon after this we had a comfortable Appearance of a considerable Number offering to full Communion: they came as a Cloud and as Doves to their Windows. And my Time was now almost wholly taken up in discoursing with Persons seeking the Way to Zion with their Faces thitherward.

About this Time the Rev. Mr. Edwards of Northampton; and the Rev. Mr. Parkman, and Mr. Prentiss, Neighbour Ministers preach'd here: whose Labors among us God was pleas'd to smile upon for Good. During all this, we were not exercised with any public Out-cries in Time of public Worship; altho' there might frequently be discover'd Persons under a most deep and solemn Sense of the Truths held forth unto them.

It was observ'd how at this remarkable Day, a Spirit of deep Concern would seize upon Persons. Some were in the House, and some walking in the High-Way: some in the Woods, and some in the Field: some in Conversation, and some in secret Retirement: some Children and some adults, and some ancient Persons, would sometimes on a sudden be brought under the strongest Impressions from a Sense of the great Realities of the other World and eternal Things. But such Things, as far as I can learn, were usually if not ever, impress'd upon Men while they were in some Sort exercising their Minds upon the Word of God or spiritual Objects. And for the most Part it has been under the public Preaching of the

Word that these lasting Impressions have been fasten'd upon them.

Religious Societies were now set up in several Parts of the Town to be held weekly. And reading, praying, singing Praises, and speaking one to another of their particular Experiences were frequently Means of Enlargement of Heart: and some were by this Means brought under Conviction who were before Strangers to the Power of Godliness.

(Nevertheless the imprudent Conduct of a particular zealous Person or two going beyond the proper bounds of Duty and Decency in some of these Meetings, did apprehend was very hurtful to the Progress of this blessed Work among us.)

Convictions in this remarkable Day of the Lord's Visitation appear'd to take hold of Men's Hearts with a permanent and availing Power: that many poor Sinners, were made to pant for Christ as the Heart panteth for the Water-Brooks; and I trust most of them found no Rest 'till they found a Saviour.

We have had a considerable Number of the blind brought home that were long since destitute of the Form of Godliness; but also sundry who were before of but a poor Character in Point of Morals.

And I have Reason to think a considerable Number of such were now brought home to Christ who were before visible Professors.

In the Summer 1742, but few Persons were brought under Conviction: and from that Time to this Conversions; have not so frequent an Appearance been so frequent among us. Nevertheless in the Fall of the Year 1743, upon the Rev. Mr. Daniel Rogers's coming to us, we had a considerable Revival of the Work: at, and after which, the Spirit of Conviction seem'd for a while very powerful among our Children, from eight to twelve of fourteen Years of Age. A small Number of whom I would hope retain abiding Impressions. But most of them I fear are much the same they were before under Concern. Also about this Time, public Crying out under Concern became something frequent among us for some little Time: though indeed seldom when we had none but our own Congregation. But such Things being cautiously guarded against, have never here become common. And in my Apprehension, the Gospel was attended with less Success afterwards, by Reason of the Prejudices which many among us conceived against the Work, because of some public Adoe that they concluded ought to have been better guarded against than they were. But however, such Things, I am fully convinced have been many Times altogether unavoidable, from the over-powering Views of the great Reality of the eternal World; and accordingly, that it is a great Fault in such Persons as have conceived such prejudices against the Work of the Spirit of God, because some Persons under the Operation thereof in strong Convictions or Compunction, have lost the Command of their own passions; and have discover'd themselves when under the most proper Concern as to the Matter of it; yet thro' the Over-bearings thereof unable to command their own Faculties.

Although of late this Work of divine Grace has been under melancholly Abatement; yet I am not without Hope that some Souls have the Year past been savingly united to Jesus Christ. And there hath been very lately a comfortable Instance or two, to hopeful Appearance, that encourages me to hope still as for the latter Rain, and for the great Rain of GOD'S Strength in due Time.

I was just now, observing something of this Work attending Children. So I would observe, that altho' the generality of such amongst us as have experienced this Work were between twenty and forty Years of Age; yet that there hath been several Instances of Persons older, yea, some of them very remarkable Instances; and one of about seventy-five Years old; who lately, and about two Years after her Conversion, departed this Life with Joy and Triumph.

THE BEST WAY.

Some things are suggested in the following article, which are worthy of attention, by those especially who think unfavorably of denominational action on the subject of Slavery. Abolitionists of this class seem to apprehend but imperfectly the nature of ecclesiastical relationships.

ECCLESIASTICAL ACTION.

1. That the system of American slavery involves important moral questions, will be evident to all who reflect upon its nature.

2. Those who deny that it falls legitimately within the province of ecclesiastical investigation, must, in order to be consistent, deny the propriety of the action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1818, and also of all other resolutions, adopted either by that ecclesiastical body or any other on the subject.

3. If the system of American slavery is to be removed in the most peaceable manner, the conscience of the church must be awakened, and all the power of Christian sympathy must be enlisted.

4. The most accessible portion of the southern community to northern persuasion is the regenerated portion. If the heart which God himself has renewed and sanctified will not bear our remonstrances, then given in a truly Christian manner, there is no hope in pressing obligation.

5. The Christians of the South must of course hearken to the voice of the Christians at the North, more readily than to any other portion of the North-men.

6. The opinions of Christians at the North, who are connected in the same denomination with those of the South, will have more respect than those connected with other denominations. Presbyterians of the North can influence Presbyterians at

the South, better than the Episcopalians or other denominations can. The same is true of the different divisions of the evangelical church.

7. The object of all discussion and action in the Northern ecclesiastical bodies, or among Northern Christians, on this subject, should be, to convince their Southern brethren of the sinfulness of slavery, and persuade them to abandon all connection with it, and enlist their energies against it.

8. The subject of slavery, if discussed on Christian principles, in different sections of the church, can be at once less violent in its excitements, and more efficiently reached than in any other sphere of discussion.

N. Y. Egan.

DR. CHANNING AND THE MOBS.

A writer in the Providence Journal of the 25th ult. after having spoken favorably of some parts of Channing's Letter to Phillips, holds up to deserved censure the Doctor's admission that there are certain cases in which mobs are justifiable. Is it possible that he does not perceive that, in making the one admission, he gave up the entire argument to the mobsters? For if "the usual forms of justice" may ever be thought "too slow," the populace being the only judges of the when, of course, they may very frequently think they have found the justifying occasion, and who shall define the limits to their application of "the code Lynch?" Let the Doctor bethink him that the mob may mistake their man, and that he himself may possibly be the first one on whom they may pounce. If the Doctor is aware of any case which would justify mob violence, why may we not, and why may not the Legislature, define the case? If so, let Mobs, in such case, be legally authorized, and then there will exist a regularly constituted mob tribunal. Will the Doctor sign a petition for the enactment of such a law? We think not, after all.

The following are the remarks of the writer alluded to.

"But unhappily, another portion of the author's remarks upon the same topic, the burning of the Hall, 'is bad.' He is treating of that baneful spirit of insubordination, so rife in our land, and throughout several pages he has spoken of it in terms befitting an advocate of rational freedom and a supporter of law and order; when lo! the following sentence meets the eye:

"Undoubtedly there may be crimes, so unnatural, so terrible to a community, that a people may be forgiven, if, deeming the usual form of justice too slow, they assume the perilous office of inflicting speedy punishment." p. 75.

Would the reader have believed that in the writings of Dr. Channing could be found so full a warrant for the popular outbreaks of the last six years? This sentence, it must be obvious, embodies the very spirit of the code of Lynch, and how its inconsistency with the principles which he was maintaining, could have escaped its author, is passing strange. The phenomenon admits but of one explanation, and this it cannot be necessary to state. Who so simple as to expect consistency in a work, one at least of whose aims it is "to win golden opinions from all sorts of people"—Pros, as well as Antis!

And again: In the eightieth page, we find the sentiment reiterated. Read the passage, ye who regard its author as a sure guide in ethics! Read it, ye practitioners of the Law Lynch; and go on! Not all of the high and honored and patriotic of the land denounce you! The renowned Dr. Channing is your apologist,—as well as your accuser! Thus he writes:

"There is, indeed, as I have intimated, one case where popular conviction does comparatively little harm. I mean that which is excited by some daring crime, which the laws sternly forbid, and which sends an electric thrill of horror through a virtuous community. In such a case, the public without law, do the work of law, and enforce those natural, eternal principles of right, on which all legislations should rest."

This, say I, "is bad!"—and who shall gainsay the allegation? Nor is this the only portion of the work to which the same epithet may without injustice be applied.

A STRANGE RESOLVE!—The Richmond Presbytery of Cumberland Presbyterians lately adopted the following:

"Resolved, Unanimously, That no member of this Presbytery shall be permitted, under any circumstances, to baptize or administer the ordinance of baptism to persons who have been previously baptized in infancy, or otherwise. Furthermore, all her ministry are hereby recommended not to administer baptism, by immersion, under any consideration. That mode of administering the ordinance being, according to the views of this Presbytery, inconsistent with, if not contrary to, the constitution of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and the word of God; also, it is the opinion of this Presbytery, that infants cannot be legally baptized, unless one or both of the parties be believers." Therefore, otherwise, such being baptized, in adult years, is not considered baptism."

Music.—It says much for the native and original predominance of virtue—it may be deemed another assertion of its designed pre-eminence in the world, that our best and highest music is that which is charged with loftiest principle, whether it breathes in orisons of sacredness, or is employed to kindle the purposes, and to animate the struggles of resolved patriotism; and that never does it fall with more exquisite cadence on the ear of the delighted listener, than when, attuned to the home sympathies of nature, it tells in accents of love or pity, of its woes and its wishes for all humanity.

The power and expressiveness of music may well be regarded as a most beautiful adaptation of Eternal Nature to the Moral Condition of Man—for what can be more adapted to his moral constitution, than that which is so helpful as music eminently is, to his moral culture? Its sweetest sounds are those of kind affection. Its sublimest sounds are those most expressive of moral

heroism; or most fitted to solemnize the devotions of the heart, and prompt the aspirations and resolves of exalted piety.

Dr. Chalmers.

DR. CHANNING'S NEW WORK.

The following extracts from this work are worthy of the serious attention of every man.

"The constitution requires the free States to send back to bondage the fugitive slave. Does this show that we have no concern with the domestic institutions of the South? that the guilt of them, if such there be, is wholly theirs, and to no degree ours? This clause makes us direct partakers of the guilt; and of consequence, we have a vital interest in the matter of slavery. I know no provision of the constitution at which my moral feelings revolt, but this. Has not the slave a right to fly from bondage? Who among us doubts it? Let any man ask himself, how he should construe his rights, were he made a slave; and does he not receive an answer from his own nature, as bright, immediate, and resistless, as lightning? And yet we of the free States stop the flying slave and give him back to bondage! It does not satisfy me to be told that this is a part of that sacred instrument, the constitution, which all are solemnly bound to uphold. No charter of man's writing can sanctify injustice, or repeal God's Eternal Law. I cannot escape the conviction, that every man, who aids the restoration of the flying slave, is a wrong-doer, though this is done by our best and wisest men with no self-reproach. To send him from a free State into bondage, seems to me much the same thing as to transport him from Africa to the West Indies or this country. I shall undoubtedly be told, that the fugitive is a slave by the laws of the territory from which he escapes. But when laws are acknowledged violations of the most sacred rights, we cannot innocently be active in replacing men under their cruel power. The slave goes back not merely to toil and sweat for his master as before. He goes to be lacerated for the offence of flying from oppression. For hardly any crime is the slave so scored and scarred as for running away; and for every lash that enters his flesh, we of the free States, who have given him back, must answer."

I know perfectly how these views will be received at the North and South. Some will call me a visionary, while more will fix on me a harder name. But I look above scoffers and denunciations, to that pure, serene, Almighty Justice, which is enthroned in Heaven, and enquire of God, the Father of us all, whether he approves the surrender of the flying slave. I shall be charged with irreverence towards the Fathers of the Revolution, the framers of our glorious national charter. But I reply, that great as they were, they were fallible, and that the progress of opinion since their day, seems to have convicted them of error in the matter now in hand. I am aware too, that good and wise men, friends who are dear to me, will disapprove my free, strong language. But I must be faithful to the strong moral conviction which I cannot escape on this subject. If I am right, the truth which I speak, however questioned now, will not have been spoken in vain. To-day is not Forever. The men who now scorn or condemn, are not to live forever. Let a few years pass, and we shall all have vanished, and other actors will fill the stage, and the despised and neglected truths of this generation will become the honored ones of the next."

Our readers will remember that we offered remarks similar to those which follow, when Mr. Clay's speech first appeared.

"Mr. Clay maintains, that 'the total value of the slave property in the United States is twelve hundred millions of dollars,' and considers this 'immense amount' as putting the freedom of the slave out of the question. Who can be expected to make such a sacrifice? The accuracy of this valuation of the slaves I have nothing to do with. I admit it without dispute. But the impression made on my mind by the vastness of the sum, is directly the reverse of the effect on Mr. Clay. Regarding slavery as throughout a wrong, I see, in the immensity of the value of the slaves, the enormous amount of robbery committed on them. I see 'twelve hundred millions of dollars' seized, extorted by unrighteous force. I know not on the face of the earth a system of such enormous spoliation. I know nowhere injustice on such a giant scale. And yet, the vast amount of this wrong is, in the view of many, a reason for its continuance! If I strip my neighbor of a few dollars, I ought to restore them; but if I have spoiled him of his All, and grown rich on the spoils, I must not be expected to make restitution! Justice, when it will cost much, loses its binding power! What makes the present case most startling is, that this vast amount of property consists not of the goods of injured men, but of the men themselves. Here are human nerves, living men, worth at the market price, 'twelve hundred millions of dollars.'—That this enormous wrong should be perpetrated in the bosom of a Christian and civilized community, is a sad comment on our times. Sad and strange, that a distinguished man, in the face of a great people and of the world, should talk with entire indifference of fellow-creatures, held and labelled as property, to this 'immense amount.'"

But this property, we are told, is not to be questioned, on account of its long duration. 'Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property. Nothing but respect for the speaker could repress criticism on this unhappy phraseology. We will trust it escaped him without thought. But to confine ourselves to the argument from dura-

tion; how obvious the reply! Is injustice changed into justice by the practice of ages? Is my victim made a righteous prey, because I have bowed him to the earth till he cannot rise? For more than two hundred years heretics were burned, and not by mobs, but by Lynch law, but by the decrees of councils, at the instigation of theologians, and with the sanction of the laws and religions of nations; and was this a reason for keeping up the fires, that they had burned two hundred years! In the Eastern world, successive despots, not for two hundred years, but for twice two thousand, have claimed the right of life and death over millions, and with no law but their own will, have beheaded, bowstrung, starved, tortured unhappy men without number, who have incurred their wrath; and does the lapse of so many centuries sanctify murder and atrocious power?"

We cannot but wonder by what "respect for the speaker"—for such a man as Henry Clay—Dr. Channing could feel restrained from criticism on the unhappy phraseology, "200 years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified," &c. In our view, this "phraseology" is in the very best keeping with Henry Clay's moral character. Dr. C. has, however, well described the process of this sanctification.

We take the liberty of enclosing the following paragraph of the *N. Y. J.*, who has long been known as the leader of Unitarians, to those Orthodox men who have accused Unitarians of treating the authority of the law of God with too little respect. Will they, as Anti Abolitionists, be able to show that degree of respect for the divine law, which is here evinced by this Unitarian? Tempora mutantur, hominesque mutantur cum illis.

A transmutation of the two parties seems to have taken place since the old controversy between Drs. Woods and Channing, Ware and Stuart. The Dr. continues

"But the great argument remains. It is said that this property must not be questioned, because it is established by law. 'That is property, which the law declares to be property.' Thus, human law is made supreme, decisive, in a grave question of morals. Thus, the idea of an eternal, immutable justice, is set at naught. Thus the great rule of human life is made to be the ordinance of interested men. But there is a higher tribunal, a throne of equal justice, immovable by the conspiracy of all human legislatures. 'That is property, which the law declares to be property.' Then the laws have only to declare you, or me, or Mr. Clay, to be property, and we become chattels and are bound to hear the yoke! Does not every man's moral nature rebel this doctrine too intuitively to leave time or need for argument?"

INSCRIPTION FOR A STUDY.—The Rev. Mr. Adam's author of "Private Thoughts," who died in 1784, left the following admonition on the door of the study of his parsonage:

"To my Successor.—Whoever thou art who interest here, if thou hast found the life of time own soul, faith and conversion, and comest here to attend thy charges, and with an earnest will to serve the Lord Jesus Christ, in the ministry, this place will be a paradise to thee. But if thou art one of the worst of fallen mankind, an hireling, false to thy vows, and a traitor to thy master, leave thy flock, to follow thine own will and pleasure—go where thou wilt—conscience will follow thee—happiness will fly from thee, and thou canst only be a self-tormentor."

His successor was the Hon. and Rev. J. Lumley, afterwards Earl of Scarborough, who was killed in hunting, in 1835.

An English manufacturer, residing near Turin, is said to have invented a new silk-mill, the mechanism of which is so extremely simple that it may be worked by children only ten years old, and yet produces three times the quantity of twist made by the old mills in the same period, and of a much superior quality.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

THE LAST ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.—The following extract of a letter dated Naples, January 3, 1839, gives an interesting description of the last eruption of this celebrated volcano.

"On the night of the 31st December, the Neapolitans were welcoming the new year with fire works, squibs, and crackers of every description, when suddenly, about ten o'clock, Vesuvius burst forth with a cloud of black smoke and fire; and in indication, I suppose, of such paltry waste of gunpowder, was determined to show them what fire works ought to be. The next morning the black smoke was grand beyond conception. As we stood in the balcony trying to sketch it, our paper was covered with dust and small ashes, although at a great distance of at least twelve miles from the crater.

On Tuesday it continued to increase in violence, and on Wednesday we set off upon our terrific expedition up the mountain. We staid until night at the Hermitage, and walked along a ridge, where we were safe, towards the cone. It was dark, and the roar of the mountain was more awful than I can make you understand. It was the first night the mountain had relieved itself by the lava pouring its torrents over the side of the crater.—Down below us there was a lake of lava at a white heat, about half a mile wide flowing towards Resina. There has not been such an eruption for many years. We saw two cottages swallowed up, and vineyards destroyed.—Before us, a fountain of fire from the crater, going straight up, and also on every side topped by a mass of jet black smoke; a little to the left the full moon, with a gentle soft light. To our right the enormous heaving of a sea of lava, almost a blood-red heat, not so intensely white as that hurled from the crater."

Rev. A. A. A.

* The infernal intolerance of the Anti-Mormons would not allow the Mormon's claim to be *American* citizens.— And this boy was in fact *not* a Mormon.

To reply in detail to all the questions of
correspondent, would require much room,
we shall respond in but few remarks. Non-resistants seem to have chosen a na

which occasions, as they say, much "misapprehension." 2. "Do we injure the Devil when we resist him?" Certainly, we do—we injure his feelings, and may we not rightfully do so? 3. "Would you use the Christian's armor?" or the devil's?" Let T. E. D. first prove that the sword is always "the Devil's" instrument. Is it so, when God places it in the hand of the Magistrate whom an apostle calls a minister of God to execute wrath on every one that doeth evil? And in the case of the Heroine, was she not God's minister to execute wrath on the ruffian who did her essential evil in approaching her in the manner described?

As to the question whether he was prepared or fit to die—it was not her fault, if he was not. God had allowed him time for repentance before; and if he chose to cut him off by the hand of the deeply injured woman, the ruffian had no ground for complaint. If men would be happy in death, they must seize the opportunity to make their peace with God, while the day of salvation lasts, and not claim an eternity to repent in. The scene of such a death is, indeed, dreadful, but no more so than that of the hardened sinner who dies by consumption or fever, despising the cross, like Voltaire or Tom Paine. Preach instant repentance to the wicked, and if they reform, the sword will not be called for; but tell them that they shall be safe, let them do what they may, and it is the very immunity they desire. They neither fear God nor are concerned to regard man. T. E. D. calls the terrified woman "a murderer." Let us ask him to define murder? Does it not involve malice? And is he prepared to say that the woman acted maliciously in defending herself? Should I act maliciously in defending my wife or daughter, or other fellow-being, in like circumstances? By no means.

We repeat—"As far as in you lies, live peaceably with all men"—which rule of conduct implies that there is a limit to forbearance. The taking of life is, indeed, the last resort; but we believe that God means the ruffian shall know that he forfeits life to justice, when he will not desist from his foul, infernal purpose, as in the case under view.

T. E. D. is mistaken in considering the two cases precisely alike. They are very unlike, as he may see by looking at the circumstances. But we have not room for further remarks at present.

FEMALE INTERFERENCE.—During the fire on Saturday night last, the occupants of one of the buildings in Rose Alley, in the bustle and confusion of saving their little effects from the devouring element, and after being driven out by the flames, discovered that one of their children, a boy about four years old, remained yet asleep in the upper part of the house. The mother, after hearing of the situation of her child, rushed through the flames, and seized her sleeping boy, and no sooner had she gained the object for which she was willing to risk her life, than it was discovered that all means of escape were cut off, save that of leaping from the second story window with her child, which without a moment's hesitation was done, without any material injury to herself or child. [Albany Journal.]

Fire in Philadelphia. On Friday 19th inst., about noon, a fire broke out in an out building connected with the Washington Hotel, at the corner of Washington and Swanson streets, belonging to the estate of Joshua Humphreys, Esq. deceased, and in the occupancy of Mr. Stephen Toram. From the combustible nature of the building in which the fire originated, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and in a few minutes reached the lumber yard of Mr. Lewis J. Quinn, the stable and mahogany in the lumber yard of Hay & Lownds, and the Washington Hotel. The lumber of Mr. Quinn was almost totally destroyed, and the Washington Hotel unroofed, and otherwise materially injured. Owing to the direction of the wind, and to the almost unparalleled exertions of the firemen, the damage done to the valuable stock of mahogany of Hay & Lownds, as well as to that belonging to Mr. William Allen deposited in their shed, was far less than could have been anticipated at the early stage of the conflagration.

Phil. Sentinel.

Fire.—A fire broke out in the woods in the South West part of this town, near Cotuit on Sunday last, which continued to burn with rapid progress until Monday night. We learn that several thousand acres have been burnt over. Some of the land is heavily wooded; and the loss of property will be severely felt. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary. —Barnstable Patriot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—In your last paper I saw a communication on the subject of the treatment of hired help, &c. Now, sir, it seems to me there need not be the least difficulty on the subject. Let us have perfect equality and all will be well. For my own part I make it a rule to have every one of my family sit at the same table and eat such food as I do—then there can be no cause of complaint and we shall hear of none.

Yours respectfully,
Westford, April 20, 1839. W. H.

We are not personally acquainted with our correspondent W. H. and cannot therefore say whether his rule is a good one. If he is a good liver himself and keeps a good table we should think his household ought to be satisfied with living as he does. But if he is miserly and chooses to live on the Graham system, we think his inmates have some reason to complain although they may fare at his table as well as he does himself.

Christian Reflector.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth."

WORCESTER:

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1839.

CHANGE OF DATE.

The Board of Managers of the *Christian Reflector*, at their meeting on Wednesday last, resolved to change the date of the paper from Friday to Wednesday. Our subscribers will, therefore, expect their paper accordingly. The principal reason for this change is that in some cases the paper does not reach the subscribers at the most convenient time.

N. B. Such subscribers in this county as desire to have their papers brought to them by postriders in preference to the present mode, will please contract with the postriders, for carrying them.

REVIVAL.

We are happy to learn that a very interesting revival is now in progress in West Boylston, where the friends of the Slave have long been numerous and active. In such a place, probably, every new convert will be an efficient Abolitionist, since his attention having already been turned to the benighted condition of the millions in bondage, his new heart will sympathize with them and desire that, as he has experienced the power of the Gospel to his salvation, he may do something to send the same Gospel to those who, by the barbarous laws of the land, are kept back from reading its sacred pages. The principles of Abolition promote revivals wherever they are imbibed and acted upon by the members of the church. May our Brethren in W. B. be encouraged to still greater efforts in every good work.

BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

We are gratified to learn by a correspondent, writing from New York, that the Baptist Abolitionists who attended the late Anti-Slavery Meeting in Philadelphia manifested a strong desire for a Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention. They will come to the Anniversary of the American A. S. Society in N. Y. next Tuesday 7th inst. prepared to take decided ground and to adopt such measures as the present important Crisis demands.

The following paragraph is from a recent number of the Eastern Baptist.

Since our last remarks upon the proposition for a Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, we have received several names to be annexed to the call for a State Convention and several letters approving of the proposal. The Editors of this paper are ready for a State, New England, or National Convention of Baptists opposed to slavery; and we believe we may safely rely upon the active co-operation of Baptists generally in this State. Let a call be issued, and this State will furnish her quota of names, to be annexed to it, and in case a Convention is convened, her proportion of delegates.—w.

"A TIME TO PLANT."—SOL.

At the present moment, four questions agitate the minds of the community in general; for almost every man at the North, whatever his "calling," feels, at this season, some interest in planting.

1. What shall I plant?
2. How shall I plant?
3. Where shall I plant?
4. When shall I plant?

It is our desire to suggest a few thoughts in reply to these inquiries; for an Editor takes a deep interest in planting—perhaps, as deep as the farmer himself.

First, therefore, negatively—no man should plant or allow others to plant in his grounds any seeds which, from experience or observation or history, he has good reason to think, will produce noxious plants. Neither will any truly wise planter expend labor in cultivating useless plants.

But, positively—every planter ought to select such seed as will produce the best—most profitable plants.

Secondly—the manner of planting is not to be overlooked. The soil should be well prepared and enriched.

Thirdly—plant in the best—most appropriate soil.

Fourthly—the time for planting is of essential importance—if suffered to pass by, the desired harvest will be lost, or at least, will be more or less diminished. Now we take a most lively interest in these questions, as they relate to the agriculturist; and we wish to see every farmer a good and prosperous cultivator.

We hope they will answer these questions wisely, both in theory and in practice this Spring, and may the bountiful Parent bless them in their labors. But the same questions admit of answers relating to higher interests than those of time—answers, in which the mechanic, the merchant, the lawyer, the physician, the minister, every man, every woman, every child, has an inevitable and permanent and most comprehensive concern.

Spiritually—for man is a deathless spirit—all should plant alike.

1. Plant only the good seed of Truth; for this alone will produce the fruits of righteousness and peace.
2. Plant the seed of truth with utmost care—not in an unbroken, but in a well tilled soil—not among the living roots of error.
3. Plant this seed in every part of the field—"sow beside all waters"—every intellectual and moral faculty ought to be cultivated and receive the seed of truth. There is not any waste land in this field of the soul. There is not a spot in the entire field which will fail of productions more precious than the choicest fruits of the earth, if suitably cultivated.—Here every man holds, by "deed" Divine a wide and rich domain. And now the final question presents itself.

4. When shall I plant?

Now to us is the seed-time. The sluggard, who suffers the seed-time to slide by without going forth into his field to do the labor of the season, is a Scriptural and striking emblem of any human being who is at this moment doing nothing to secure provisions for the future wants of the soul—nothing in this SPRING of his Being to secure an adequate harvest in the AUTUMN of Eternity. As the farmer goes forth to his field, let him carry these few thoughts to his field; and let the man, whose occupation excludes him from that noblest and most fitting of mere earthly employments, agriculture,—let that man remember to plant the good seed of the kingdom in every part of a well prepared mind, and to plant immediately.

PUBLIC ROBBERIES.

"TWO MILLIONS, SIXTY FOUR THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE DOLLARS"—is the sum of losses to the people of the United States by the defalcations of public functionaries since 1829, as estimated from official documents. "This says the Providence Journal, after having enumerated about forty defaulters, "might be enlarged by giving a list of all the defaulters since 1829, and the amounts due by them:—the principals only are given above."

Now we of the Reflector have no eyes for a political party in making this quotation. Whigs were in power, the state of things would probably, be no better. The only effectual way to remedy this and many other public evils, is, in our humble opinion, to reform our elections, and instead of choosing either Whigs or Democrats, choose honest men.

YOUTH'S CABINET REVIVED.

We are pleased to see Brother N. Southard, the Author of "the Anti-Slavery Almanac," again in the field, rallying youthful hosts to the great battle. If the United States army has its "West Point," Anti-slavery needs its corresponding "training ground" for both officers and Soldiers among the prospective citizens of the republic. Br. S. is a good instructor in the tactics of this holy and benevolent and noble cause. Let him have many "Cadets."

THE YOUTH'S CABINET

Is published every Thursday, at No. 9, Spruce street, New-York, and No. 25, Cornhill, Boston. Letters may be sent, (post paid,) to either place.

N. SOUTHWARD, Editor and Proprietor. Terms. \$1 per annum, in advance.

In the paper of Aug. 17, 1838, was the following paragraph:

"NOTICE.

"The Cabinet will be suspended for a few weeks; when the proprietor hopes to make some arrangement by which it may appear in an improved dress."

No such arrangement was made. A few weeks ago, having some business in Boston, I learned that there was great inquiry for the Cabinet. One Member of the Massachusetts Legislature took several opportunities to urge me to resume it. He said he never knew the stopping any paper, to occasion so much inquiry and apparent regret. One father said the paper was received in his family with much interest, and that it came nearer being just such a paper as he would like to have, than any other he ever saw.

While assailed on all sides by entreaties to go on, I remembered that the destinies of the slave, of the nation, and perhaps of the world, depended, under God, on the youth in this republic, and I could scarcely hesitate. I resolved to do what I could to have one juvenile paper, which should plead for the slave. Reader, will you help sustain it, or shall it die?"

More than a year ago, I was called suddenly from Boston, to New York. I parted from the Cabinet with great reluctance, and now, in compliance with your pressing calls, I have ventured to resume it. I do this at my own risk, involving no one else in the enterprise.—It is in your power to give it efficient support, or you may let it die. Which will you do?

To all who feel for the slave,—of every complexion—we look with confidence. While he is denied the poor privilege of telling of his wrongs, and while our common school books and Sabbath School books, have no word for him, shall there not be one juvenile paper to remind the young of his cruel wrongs? If the adults now on the stage had received an anti-slavery education, there would not now be a slave to curse the American soil, and pray for vengeance on republican oppressors. Wealth accumulated for children in this land, will probably share the fate of Lot's possessions in Sodom, unless our children are early taught to take no part in sustaining slavery.

We beg of you to lose no time in obtaining as many subscribers as possible. The approaching anniversaries in New York and Boston will probably afford you some convenient opportunity of forwarding the money. Otherwise, send by mail. We will pay the postage on all letters containing five dollars or more.

From the Spy.

Mr. Editor:—Why will not Charles Thurber make a good County Commissioner? I wish you would give his name to the public, as a candidate, and oblige an old subscriber. I see in the last Spy, the town of Worcester seemed to be challenged on the subject. Mr. Thurber, you are aware, I suppose, is about to leave his school; and having heard it suggested by a number of persons, that he would be a suitable person for that office, and thinking so myself, I have taken the liberty to suggest the same to you, which you will notice as seemeth you good.

PUBLISHER.

It is stated that the object of the British ship *Modeste* to Hampton Roads, is to be ready to convey despatches from Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, to Bermuda, on the arrival of the Great Western.

U. S. Gazette.

The New York Morning Herald says that Mr. Pontois, the French Minister at Washington, has taken his passage in the Great Western, for his return to Europe, and that Mr. Pateot will remain at Washington in the capacity of charge d'affaires.

GEORGIA.—We learn from the Savannah Georgian that the Central Rail Road is now complete to a distance of 70 miles from that city, and in daily use.—It is graded to a distance of more than forty miles further, on which the work of laying the rails is now going on. It is intended to complete it to Burke County, 80 miles, by June, and to the crossing of the Ogeechee, 101 miles, by November next.

Rail Road Fare.—The directors of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, have reduced the passenger fare between Boston and Worcester, to the rate which was established in the years 1835 and 1836, viz: \$1.50, and in the same proportion to the intervening places, according to the distance. These rates which are equal to 31-3 cents a mile only, are lower, we believe, than those which are established on any other Rail Road in the union, although the route passes through a more hilly and difficult tract of country, than any other Rail Road yet opened in New England.

Daily Advertiser.

Resignation of Judge Heard.—We learn that the Hon. John Heard, Judge of Probate for this County, has tendered to the Governor his resignation, on account of the infirm state of his health. Judge Heard, during the period of three years in which he has held this office, has discharged its duties, notwithstanding his feeble health, to the satisfaction of the public, and they will regret that for this cause he is obliged to resign it. We learn that a meeting of the Council is summoned for the purpose of supplying the vacancy.—Boston Patriot.

Missionaries to the Indians.—It is not often that our columns are used to convey intelligence of missionary enterprises, as there are Journals which are devoted, exclusively for that purpose. But we cannot refrain from noticing the departure of the Rev. Mr. Griffin and lady, (late Miss Deane Smith,) for the Territory beyond the Rocky Mountains. Mr. G. is under the patronage of the Presbyterian Church, and goes out to labor among one of the Indian tribes near the Columbia river. Mundy, a carpenter, and his lady have gone with them. They departed, on Tuesday, in a covered wagon, and proceed to Westport, in this State, where they will join the company that left here last week. The party intend to travel by and, the whole distance. They have an experienced pilot and their journey will hardly be accomplished in much less than five months.—St. Louis Republican.

Fire.—The Howard street house, Boston occupied by Mr. Hiram Corbett, caught fire (Friday) morning, about 1 o'clock, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that the lumbering inmates saved their lives only in their fortunate escape. It is not well ascertained how it originated, but it is supposed from a light which must have been carelessly left in a closet under the entry stairs. Mr. Samuel Eaton, who slept in the fourth story in the rear, saved himself by throwing his bed out of the window on to a shed beneath, and then dropping down upon it. He escaped without injury. Mr. Thomas Sawyer, who occupied one of the front chambers in the third story, was rescued by a ladder. The rest of the boarders had nearly as narrow escapes, saving nothing but their lives.—Transcript.

The Newport Herald of the Times publishes an agreement, signed by several of the most respectable of the storekeepers in Broadstreet and its vicinity, in that city, by which they bind themselves to discontinue the practice of opening their stores for the purpose of selling goods upon Sunday.

The Patterson N. Y. Intelligencer estimates the loss by the burning of the Machine Company's works in that town on Saturday, at \$30,000; and by the burning of the dwelling house of Mr. McCarty on Friday, \$2,000. It was insured in the *Albany*, at Hartford, for \$1500, and in the *Manhattan* for \$500.—N. Y. Commercial.

The Franklin Rail Road is expected to be open for travelling between Hagerstown and Chambersburg, by the 4th of July ensuing. There will then be a continuous Rail Road from Hagerstown to Philadelphia, by way of Chambersburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, and Lancaster.—Balt. American.

HARRISBURG RIOTERS.—We learn from the Harrisburg Intelligencer that the cases of "The Commonwealth vs. Charles Pray, J. W. Ryan, Adam Diller, John Savage and others," for riot and disturbance of the Legislature in December last, came up for trial on Thursday last. The counsel for defence moved that the indictment be quashed, on the plea of certain informality in the manner of summoning the Grand Jury of the January sessions, by whom the bill was found, which was acquiesced in. The defendants were then bound over on separate indictments, to appear for trial at the August sessions.—Nat. Gaz.

WESTERN RIVERS.—The Ohio river, at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. had above eight feet water in the channel. The Cumberland river, at Nashville, was quite low at the last dates, 10th inst. An arrival at St. Louis, on the 9th inst. from the Upper Mississippi, reports that there was only twenty-eight inches water on the rapids.

The Illinois river, at our last accounts, continued very low—steamboats were not able to get over the bar at Apple Creek.—Balt. Patriot.

Death of General Samuel Smith.—It becomes our painful duty, says the Baltimore Patriot to record the death of one of our most aged and public spirited citizens, General Samuel Smith, late mayor of Baltimore, with the history of which he has been identified almost from the time of its earliest foundation.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY April 29. [Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market 148 Beef Cattle, 8 pairs working Oxen, 32 Cows and Calves, 115 Sheep and 1175 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We advance our quotations to correspond with sales. First quality \$3.25 to \$3.50; second quality \$2.25 to \$2.50; third quality \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Working Cattle.—No sales noticed. **Cows and Calves.**—Sales were not so quick as usual. We notice the following—\$30, 32, 38, 47, 64, and one very fine at \$100.

Sheep.—About one half only were sold: prices not made public. **Swine.**—Sales quick. Selected lots of old Barrows at \$1-2 cts; Sows 7; lots to peddle at \$1-2 a 9c for Sows, and \$1-2 a 10c for Barrows; at retail from \$ to 11c; according to size and quality.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of "The Worcester County Temperance Union," will be held at BRINLEY HALL, in Worcester, on Wednesday, the eighth day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of Officers for the year ensuing, and the transaction of such other business as shall be deemed necessary to promote the great object of the Union. It is desirable that all the Temperance Societies in the County, which adopt the pledge of entire abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquors, should be fully represented. By order of the Executive Committee, JOHN NELSON, Chairn; OLIVER HARRINGTON, Sec.

LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The next regular meeting of the Worcester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at the house of SOLOMON PARSONS, on the 7th inst. (TUESDAY NEXT), at 2 o'clock. Ladies friendly to the cause, are respectfully invited to attend. Worcester, May 1.

MASSACHUSETTS BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Quarterly meeting of the Board of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention will be held on Wednesday the 8th of May next, in Worcester at the American Temperance House at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting is postponed from the first to the second Wednesday in May on account of the Annual Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Mission Society, which the Delegates to that body may be able to attend. A general and punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Board.

C. O. KIMBALL, Sec'y.

☐ The Secretary seems to have forgotten that the above arrangement will interfere with the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which will be in session at the same time. Baptist Abolitionists may wish to be in New York on that occasion. We hope that a prevention is not intended, but we do think that those "in bonds" ought not to be overlooked.—Ed. Rf.

Married:

In Southbridge by Rev. John Greene of Leicester, April 28, 1839, Mr. Joseph Tufts and Miss Catharine A. Marsh both of Southbridge. In Grafton, April 4, by Rev. C. Palfrey, Mr. Healy Baker to Miss Lucy E. Maynard.

In Berlin, Mr. Chandler Carter to Miss Nancy Babcock, formerly of Boston.

In Northborough, by Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. Nathan Barnes of Boylston to Mrs. Charlotte Cutler. Mr. Amory Carter to Miss Persis H. Stafford, both of Berlin. Mr. William A. Mentzer to Miss Caroline Mosman.

Died:

In this town, April 17, Mrs. Charlotte, F. wife of Mr. Jonathan Gleason, aged 43. 27, Frederick William, son of Isaac Davis, Esq., aged 2 yrs. and 4 mos.; Mrs. Lucretia, wife of Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D. D., aged 74. April 29, Mrs. Nancy, widow of the late Doct. Abraham Lincoln, aged 74.

In West Boylston, 25th ult. Mr. Charles Stiles, a member of the Baptist Church. His closing hours were marked with strong faith and cheering hope.

In Schenectady, N. Y. April 19, of the drop-sy in the chest, Mrs. Deborah Lee, relict of the late Hon. Samuel Lee, and daughter of the late Mr. David Hersey of this town, aged 45.

In Uxbridge, April 19, Samuel Read, Esq., aged 69.

Our lamented friend was one of the representatives to the last State Legislature, from Uxbridge. Early in the session he became seriously indisposed, returned to his family, was soon confined by severe rheumatism, in connection with slight paralysis, and remained in an entirely helpless condition, suffering much at times, until his decease. By his removal, a large void has been made in his family, and in the community. In the domestic relation he was faithful, affectionate, kind, and was much respected and loved, by those who were immediately connected with, and looked to him for counsel and aid. He was an intelligent, judicious, and valuable member of society, and by his fidelity in managing the many important trusts committed to him, his readiness to aid all objects of public interest and utility, by his advice, time, and property, and his kindness and benevolence to the poor, the friendless, and the distressed, he secured, in a more than usual measure, the respect, confidence, and esteem, of his neighbors and fellow citizens. He was a cheerful supporter of all good institutions, a firm believer in Christianity, and a worthy member of the Christian Church. When in comfortable health, he was always seen in his seat in the house of God, on the Sabbath, and he manifested much interest in the simple, plain, rational, cheering truths of the Gospel. It is believed that he received these truths to his heart, his affections, gave himself to their guidance, and was supported and cheered by them in duty and in trial. In his last long, distressing sickness, his faith was manifest in his calmness, patience, submission, and in the cheering hope with which he looked forward to the happiness of the future life, through the mercy of God in Jesus Christ. His life has been one of usefulness and benevolence, and he has left to his family and friends, the legacy of a good name; his testimony to the value and importance of Christianity. He will not soon be forgotten. His memory shall be blessed.—Com.

In Grafton, March 23, Mr. Horace Stow, aged 33.

In Boylston, April 19, Mrs. Lois, wife of George Brown, aged 61.

In Oakham, March 21, Miss Polly Foster, aged 60; also April 9, her sister, Mrs. Lydia F., wife of Mr. Stephen Lincoln, aged 79.

In Athol, April 10, Charles W., son of Stillman Simonds, aged 3 years.

In Harvard, April 16, Patrick Murphy, aged 73.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains! 165 Pieces Figured and Plain SILKS, this week receiving, for sale cheaper than ever offered in this market, by ORRIN RAWSON. Worcester, May 3, 1839. 6w19

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber of more than three months standing are requested to make immediate payment. ORRIN RAWSON. Worcester, May 3, 1839. 3w18

A. W. STOCKWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW, opposite the American Temperance House, up stairs. Worcester, April 3, 1839. 1f

Only 12 1-2 cents a Pair!

50 DOZEN of Ladies' Cotton Hose this week receiving and for sale at the above low price by ORRIN RAWSON. Worcester, April 26, 1839. 6w17.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!

There is no mistake!!!

THE Subscriber is this week receiving from Auctions and other sources, 84 Packages of Fresh and Desirable Goods, amongst which may be found—

Beautiful English Prints from 12 1-2 to 25 cts. do. French do 20 to 50 American do 7 to 18 Printed Lawns do 20 to 42 Mouselin de Laines do 25 to 75 Colored and Black Silks do 37 1-2 to 75 Figured " do 60 to 1.00 " Alpene do 1.12 to 1.50 Broad Cloths do 1.50 to 8.00 Cassimers do 62 to 2.00 Edinboro' Shawls do 1.00 to 10.00 do do (col'd. Grounds,) at 2.00 Corded Skirts do at 42

All kinds of Millinery Goods—Summer

Stuffs—Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.—Together with a complete assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS, which will be sold at wholesale or retail cheaper than can be found in any other store in Worcester, by

ORRIN RAWSON. Worcester, April 26, 1839. 6w17.

LOST.

ON Monday last, between Worcester and West Boylston, a small bundle containing a black Shawl and Damask Table Cloth: Whoever will return the same to the subscriber in West Boylston, or leave it at this office, shall be handsomely rewarded. HORACE FAIRBANKS. West Boylston, April 26, 1839.

WORCESTER, SS.

PROBATE OFFICE, APRIL 18, 1839.

To all persons interested in the estate of CATHERINE WAIT late of Sterling, deceased.

YOU are cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Worcester, on the first Tuesday of June next, to show cause why Abigail Wait, of said Sterling should not be appointed Administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

17 CHAS. G. PRENTISS, Reg.

WORCESTER, SS.

PROBATE OFFICE, April 9, 1839.

To all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM MORSE, late of West Boylston, deceased.

YOU are cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Worcester, on the first Tuesday of May next, to show cause why the Executor's account of his administration of said Estate should not be allowed.

16 CHAS. G. PRENTISS, Reg.

Cheap Goods!!

THIS week receiving—

Bed Tickings, from 11 to 25 cts per yd. Crash, do 5 to 12 1-2 do do Burlaps, do 10 to 15 do do Furniture Patch, do 9 to 20 do do Birds' Eye Diaper, do 20 to 33 do do White Linen Damask Table Covers, 75 to \$21-4 Brown do do do 37 1-2 to 75 Colored Table Covers, from 75 to \$2 White Spool Cotton at 1 ct per

POETRY.

ALINE.

BY ELIZABETH MARGARET CHANDLER.

How very beautiful
The creatures of this earth can sometimes be!
Aline was one of such; the summer rose
Hath not a petal fairer than her cheek,
Nor hath the light of the out-breaking sun
More radiant gladness than her beaming smile,
Her heart was full of gushing happiness.
The common air—the unfolding of a flower—
The voice of streams—the music of a bird
Was joy to her: and her glad spirit breathed
Its light o'er all around: yet her soft eye
Was readier than a child's to fill with tears
For human sorrow; and her heart poured out
Its large affections over all that lived.
There was no selfishness in his young pulse;
His thoughts were full of God, and all He made
To breathe upon the earth shared in her love,
And the upwelling of her sympathies.

Again,

In after years I look'd upon Aline,
Her face was lovely yet, but wore not the
The bloom of its young freshness, and the light
That made its glance a gladness, was not there.
A childish group was round, filling the room
With their sweet laughter; and a bright-eyed girl,
Who look'd Aline restored to youth again,
Held to her mother's cheek the baby lips
Of a young brother, crowing in his joy,
As she laugh'd back to him.

Aline went forth
Amidst her servants; and her voice arose
Shrilly and harsh, and they shrank back in dread
From her stern eye. The keen and cruel scourge,
Was busy at her bidding: and the limbs
Of women bled before her, and the shriek
Of childhood rose unheeded.

Then came one,
Whose traffic was in human forms; whose wealth
Was gather'd from the blood of breaking hearts,
And the stern reading of the holiest ties,
That bleed man's nature. For a price of gold,
Her husband sold to him the only son
Of a fond mother's love, and from the arms
Of conjugal affection, a sad wife,
With all her weeping babes—and she stood by—
That once compassionate girl—without a tear;
Seeing their misery, yet speaking not
One word to save them. She who once,
But at the thought of such iniquity,
And so much wretchedness, had shuddering wept,
Beheld it now without a passing pang;
And careless went to her own babes again—
So much had the best feelings of her heart
Been sear'd by dwelling 'midst a land of slaves.

From the Ohio Aurora.

TO THE HON. THOMAS MORRIS.

Written on hearing of his rejection as United
States Senator from Ohio, and of the elec-
tion of Judge Tappan in his stead.

Our glory's sun is set,—
For the heart and lip are dumb,—
And the Southron's taunt is tamely met—
Our kneeling day is come!
For the recreant West hath knelt
At the footstool of the South,
And the voice of her own free son is sealed,
And the seal is on her mouth!

Let her name be blazoned high
On the land and by the sea!
In the cold New England's stormy sky,
Where the heart and lip are free!
Where her mountain-torrent roars
Her wide, deep forests through,
Along by her gray and surf-lashed shores,—
O'er her lakes so cold and blue!

In Pennsylvania's heart,
Where the heart shall never yield!
Where her solemn streams from her mountains
start,
On Braddock's bloody field!
Where the starved and way-worn slave
Is shot in his mountain-lair,
And his mangled corpse finds a rocky grave
Where he breathed his first free air,—

Where his blood is in the wild,
Though his screams have died away,
While look in vain his wife and child,
For his steps by night and day;
In prairies wild and green,
Be he heard on every side, ay, e'en
In the South—in the guilty South!

What hast thou done, that they
Should frown upon thee now?
What is the crime they thus repay
With a dark and clouded brow?
While round our banners wave,
And the glorious boon is won,
Thou hast listed the cry of the dying slave,
As she groaneth in the sun!

Thou hadst eyes and couldst not be blind
To her hot and bitter tears,
Nor deaf to her shrieks that load the wind,
Nor cold to a mother's fears;
Thy heart could not be dumb
To the wail of the down-trod poor,
Though the stern rebuke should harshly come
From the sons of the high and pure.

Thou art one of the few who are better
Than those they represent,
Who rise to burst the bondman's fetter,
Ere the day for breaking is spent,—
Who cherish those golden words
That art from oblivion won,—
Undying glories that flashed from the lips
Of the glorious Jefferson!

There are some whose nerves are strong,
Who can see the slave all gory,
And scarred with the mark of the driver's
thong,
And shout, "Oh glory! glory!"
Who can gaze on the bowed with years,
As he perishest in the sun,
And coldly look on the orphan's tears,
As she prayeth her life were done,—

On her deadly agony,
That is seen in the dim midnight;
On her lips that utter their dying cry
In their ghastly, ghastly white!
Thou art not one of those,—

To thy glory be it said:
Thou canst not now thy free lips close,
For the captive bends his head.

But thou* who canst not feel
For the slave, though slave thou be,
The haughty South hath stamped her seal
Of a crouching slave on thee!
Bend low!—be mild and meek,—
Thy burning shame quick smother,—
If thy master smite thee on one cheek,
Turn calmly thou the other!

But thou, the wise and good,
We will pray together for thee;
Thou hast done as thy country's freemen
should,
While battling for her free!
Thou hast our warmest love,
Thou hast our freshest tears,
And shalt have that love till our hearts grow
cold,
To our latest, latest years,

Farewell! farewell! Unknown
Though the minstrel is to thee,
He hath wooed his lyre to a humble tone,
For the champion of the free!
And its dying cadence moans,
"May sorrow find thee never,
And love and truth, with their kindred tones,
Be with thee now and forever!"

SHELLEY.

*Judge Tappan, who, it is said, was formerly
an abolitionist, but who has lately discovered
and renounced his error.

SLAVERY.

From the Abolitionist.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Convention to devise measures for the
Universal Abolition of slavery and the slave
trade, and to be composed of delegates from
various nations, is to meet in England during
the next year. It is a magnificent project,
and excites general attention. In con-
templating it, we are led to the following
reflections concerning the present state of
this great question, and the influences soon
to be brought to bear on this country.

That the existing agitation of the slave-
ry-question throughout the Christianized
and Commercial world, will lead to the
early termination of the bondage of the ne-
gro race, every where within its limits, is
in our judgment, no longer doubtful.

In Great Britain the PEOPLE have be-
come intensely interested in emancipation,
and they are compelling a reluctant Admin-
istration to carry out their views to the full
extent. The influence which such a
nation can exert for the extermination of
slavery, is too mighty to be successfully
withstood, for a great length of time, by
any people among whom that institution
may be found, however confidently they
may trust in their capacity for resistance.

France is rapidly verging to Emancipa-
tion. Why is this? England has attempted
nothing in the way of coercion. Colo-
nial Emancipation has not been made, so
far as is publicly known, even a matter of
discussion between the two governments.
Yet, how is it that France is preparing her-
self, in so short a time, to follow the ex-
ample of her neighbor? Simply, because she
recognizes in it an act of humanity—there-
fore, of good government; (for humanity,
after all is the only aim of good govern-
ment;) and she will not consent, in such a
race, to be left far behind by her magnani-
mous rival.

England and France, once free them-
selves, and uniting against Slavery, as the
civilized nations have, already, against the
Slave trade on the ocean, Spain must soon
make freemen of her 500,000 slaves in Cu-
ba and Porto Rico. So must the Danes,—
the Dutch—the Portuguese—of their still
smaller numbers in their West India posses-
sions.

But there is another point from which
this subject ought to be contemplated, that
we must not omit presenting. Just as the
other nations of the world throw off the incum-
brance of slavery, their power, in every way
increases, whilst ours, in comparison, di-
minishes. England no longer needs to send
fleets and armies to the West Indies to keep
the peace between Masters and their "Fam-
ilies." By an act, which, more than any
other of the age, gives lustre to it, she has
converted enemies into friends. The fran-
tic opposition of the planters did not stay
her wise benevolence from removing all
the ground of their fears, by extinguishing
the hatred which burned against them in
the hearts of the slaves, and in this way
bringing both planters and slaves to be at
peace with each other, and, as equals to
unite in upholding a government which
waves over them a sceptre of impartial jus-
tice.

If France and Spain abolish slavery in
their dependencies, as England has in her's,
we shall then be indebted wholly to the for-
bearance of other powers, if not for our ex-
istence, at least for our integrity as a peo-
ple. A country—as will soon be the case
in the South—the one half of whose people
are enslaved by the other,—of course at en-
mity with them, and waiting only an oppor-
tunity of asserting their rights and aveng-
ing their wrongs—can have no strength to
meet an external foe. Whatever strength
it has, must be employed in keeping sub-
jugated the enemy at home. With two mil-
lions and a half of slaves, and half a mil-
lion of free colored people, stung, as they
must be, by the wrongs, the insults, the
outrages they are daily called to suffer;
—with this vast multitude congregated almost
exclusively in the weakest part of the
Union,—with a sea-coast now almost en-
tirely unprotected with defences, and too
extensive ever to be defended at all points
from invasion; it would be a suicidal act
in this government to go to war, on any ac-
count, with any of the large maritime or
commercial powers; with whom we are,
in fact, most liable to be brought in collision.
We could not—we dare not venture
even to demand justice—obvious justice—

with the alternative of *sear* in case it were
refused. A large part of our body is weak
—vulnerable—fatally so; the fact that it is
so, is seen and known by all; the shaft of the
puniest adversary can reach it. In proof of
the position, that the abolition of slavery
gives augmented power to a people who
adopt it, we here ask the reader, whether
England, already, since the passage of her
Emancipation act in 1833, has not made an
impression on the statesmen of this country,
as to her soundness and power, that they
never felt before? The discussions in the
last Congress concerning the Maine bound-
ary question revealed this fact.

We ask reflecting men to ponder well
the subject here presented for their consid-
eration. A large portion of our country is
strewn with inflammable materials, which an
enemy of pigmean stature can fire, as easily
as the most gigantic. There is no nation
whose enmity we can despise, so long as
we continue to rear and support for it, in
our midst, troops—cohorts—legions of aux-
iliaries—auxiliaries whose wrongs render
superfluous the Carthaginian oath of "eternal
enmity," and who stand ready, at a
word, to rush to their revenge. Suppose
we should be at war with England, or
France, or Spain, or even Mexico; and
the *West Indies* free—Would these powers
respect our "Southern system"? Would
they so highly venerate an institution which
detesting it, they had themselves cast off
as to pass by the soft and sunny regions of
the South, that they might run their heads
against the rough and rocky ramparts of
the North? Not they!—And whence
would they draw their levies for such a ser-
vice? From the unacclimated natives of
Europe? No. They would summon to
their banners men brought up under a tropi-
cal sun—inured to southern toil—the Jor-
des of Jamaica—of Cuba—of Hayti, stimu-
lated by thirst for plunder, if not by desire
of renown to be won by striking off the letters
from millions of their race. If the South,
aided by the North, has been baffled, for
years, by a few hundred Indians and fugi-
tives slaves, how could she withstand accli-
mated battalions, trained and led on by ex-
perienced captains, and the simultaneous
insurrection of half her effective population,
welcoming the invaders to the banquet of
plunder and blood?

We consider the preceding article de-
serving of a second perusal and serious re-
flection. That Emancipation will come,
and that with no very sluggish pace, we
confidently believe; and that our country
will be placed in a fearful predicament, if
she shall stand out obstinately against her
duty until Europe shall have united under the
Abolition banner, is equally certain. Speedy
repentance alone can save us.

If the members of our Legislature had not
divested themselves of all self-respect, the ef-
fect of the following petition presented at the
last session by a female who by her virtues and
writings has done the state important service,
must have been most humiliating upon those
fastidious gentlemen who had treated with
shameful disrespect the petitioners alluded to
by MRS. CHILDS.

God be praised that Massachusetts has such
a daughter.

Alas! that she has such sons!

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS:

The undersigned believes that the law bar-
ring intermarriages between people of differ-
ent complexions has no tendency whatever to
restrain vice; that its uselessness is virtually
acknowledged by your Report, which declares,
"if no such regulation had been placed on the
statute book, it might be doubtful, at least,
whether its pages should be encumbered with
any provision on the subject; that it is an un-
justifiable interference with domestic in-
stitutions—inasmuch as it attempts to con-
trol by legislative action a connexion which,
above all others, ought to be left to private
conscience and individual choice;—that its
influence on the rights and good name of
innocent children may be most cruel; that it
is as obviously a violation of the great prin-
ciples of freedom, on which our institutions
rest, as a law prohibiting marriages between
Catholics and Protestants—and more absurd
inasmuch as religious opinions have a more
important bearing on character and happiness,
than gradations of complexion; that it is
strongly tinged with the vile system of slavery
in which it originated; that this legalized
contempt of color in Massachusetts has a di-
rect tendency to sustain slavery at the South,
and is publicly quoted for that purpose; that
posterity will look back with as much wonder
to the excited discussions on this subject, as
we now do to the proceedings of learned law-
yers and judges, who hung witches for raising
a storm; and finally, that it is in all respects
a disgrace to the statute book of a free and in-
telligent Commonwealth. Therefore, your peti-
tioner prays that it may be immediately re-
pealed; and that her name may be publicly
recorded with the honorable women of Lynn,
as protesting against said law.

Your petitioner can offer no certificate that
she understands her own petition; but she begs
respectfully to offer her sincere assurance that
she fully comprehends the origin of the law, its
bearings past and present, the strong prej-
udice by which it is sustained, and the conse-
quent unpopularity of her proceeding. That she
is not made the ignorant tool of evil-dis-
signing persons, during the recent excitement,
is evident from the fact that she six years ago
published a book, in which she mentioned this
very law as a violation of the principle of jus-
tice and freedom.

Lastly, your petitioner, as a free-born woman,
sharing moral and intellectual advantages
with all the sons and daughters of this in-
telligent Commonwealth, begs leave, dispassionately
and respectfully, to protest against
the contemptuous treatment offered to her sisters
in Lynn. To sustain this protest she ap-
peals to no law of "chivalry," which had its
use in a barbarous age, and should pass away
with barbarism. As far better suited to the
age and country in which she lives, she pre-
fers a plain appeal to the respect due from the
representatives of a free and enlightened people
to the decorous expression of any conscientious
views and opinions from any member
of the community.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

Northampton, March 20, 1839.

WILL YOU SUCCESS?

We rejoice to see in late numbers of the
Eastern Baptist, published in Brunswick,
Me., strong indications that the able

and worthy conductors of that paper are
engaged in the Anti slavery enterprise with
increasing zeal. None of our exchange pa-
pers breathe a better spirit. The follow-
ing is a portion of an article which appear-
ed in its columns Apr. 24. in answer to the
inquiry often raised—"will the Abolitionists
accomplish the end they seek?"—the Baptist
replies. "They have every reason to expect
a

VICTORY.

1. From the success which has crown-
ed the British Abolitionists. Their war-
fare was as arduous as ours, and if Ameri-
can Abolitionism has had its martyred
Lovejoy, the English abolitionism had its
martyred Smith. And with the success-
ful example before our eyes and at our door,
have we not reason to believe, that it will
work conviction in the consciences of
many, who will thereby be induced to en-
list in this cause?

2. We may expect to become victori-
ous, from the feebleness of the enemy's
weapons. They have seldom employed ar-
gument; and when this has been attempt-
ed, how feeble, how ridiculous have been
the efforts of our enemies! Witness, both
the religious champion Wayland, and the
political champion Henry Clay. We may
consider the Rubicon now passed if we
are tallest of our modern Goliaths, have
people, *what can the men do that shall*
"come after them?"

3. The abolitionists may expect suc-
cess, from the goodness of their cause. It
is an age of moral reformation. And why
should not this reformation succeed as well
as others of much less importance?

4. There never was an enterprise which
had in its commencement, enlisted so much
talent and goodness, as the abolitionist
cause.

5. The indications at the present time
are greatly in favor of victory. Their num-
bers are multiplying rapidly. Societies are
forming in every part of the land. And
thousands and tens of thousands are inquir-
ing into the principles and designs of the
abolitionists. And we frequently hear the
remark, "why, we are all abolitionists!"
All that is wanting, is the means to make
theoretical abolitionists working abolition-
ists! "Truth is great, and will prevail,"
in spite of all opposition.—N.

TRAVELING ON LORD'S DAY.

He who slights the Sabbath, will, in a
short time, have leanness and barrenness of
soul. It is one of the first and most certain
marks of a backsliding state. If a man is
seen unnecessarily traveling on the Sab-
bath, his Christian character is depreciated,
and his influence impaired. He injures
himself, and he injures the church to which
he belongs. He deprives himself of spiri-
tual nourishment, and he affords a pretext
to others to justify themselves in a like desecra-
tion by example.

We are to cease from doing our own work,
or following our own pleasure, on the Lord's
day. That disciple who journeys on the
day, with a view to save time, disobeys his
Lord and Lawgiver, and shall be beaten
with many stripes. He sets an evil example,
from the worst motive, gain; and he has
too much reason to fear that God will visit
him with his displeasure, for permitting the
adversary to lead him further and further
astray from the path of duty. We feel satis-
fied that nothing was ever eventually gained
by business-traveling on the Sabbath;
whilst spiritual barrenness, loss of Christian
character and peace of conscience, will be
felt in a greater or less degree.

Baptist Herald.

BE COURTEOUS.

Among the commandments addressed by
the Holy Spirit to his people, this is not the
least prominent nor important:—"Be cour-
teous." (1 Pet. iii. 8.) To be courteous
is, according to our best lexicographers, to
be *eloquent in manners—well bred*. The pro-
fession of a Christian obliges a man to be a
gentleman. To neglect conforming our
manners to the true standard of eloquence,
or to fail to cultivate, in our intercourse,
the principles and practice usually character-
ized as "good breeding," is to neglect the com-
mandment of God, and to refuse obedience
to what he has required.

That this subject is not correctly appre-
ciated is very evident. Who ever heard a
sermon on Christian courtesy? How many
evils is the cause of Christ suffering for
want of a just understanding of what this
duty requires! Under the specious names
of candor and plain dealing all its principles
are constantly set at defiance, and irrepara-
ble injuries inflicted in all the departments
of Christian society. Many a minister, for
want of proper attention to the inspired rules
of courtesy, more of which are embodied in
the twelfth chapter of Romans than, per-
haps, any other one chapter of the Bible, has
rendered himself repugnant to numerous
members of his congregation, and from that
hour ceased to have the ability to do them
good. An act of discourtesy of one member
of a church towards another, or an abrupt
or disrespectful demeanor or address, has
often been the latent cause that has oper-
ated to retard its prosperity, and perhaps,
to annihilate at last its very existence. What
his flowing locks were to Sampson, the "un-
feigned love" of the brethren is to the
church of Jesus Christ—the secret of her
strength. Shorn of this ornament her deg-
radation commences; she is easily bound
by her enemies; her eyes put out, and she
"grinds in the prison-house" of shame;
and how often is permanent alienation of af-
fection produced by a want of proper Chris-
tian courtesy. Was it, then, without suffi-
cient reason that God addressed to his peo-
ple, of all ages and countries, the command,
"Be courteous?"

Who has not felt thrillingly in his
heart the effects of the unostentatious
elegance of manners and well-bred atten-
tions of some Christians with whom he has
been associated? Many a man has been
won to a cause with the merits of which
he was comparatively unacquainted, or the
whole of whose principles he did not appre-
bate, almost solely by the fascinating cour-

tesies of those who were its advocates—
Ceteris paribus, the church, or the denomi-
nation most attentive to the command in
question will be most happy and prosperous.
H.

MISCELLANY.

"Substitute for the Sun." The newly in-
vented light of M. Gaudin, on which experi-
ments were recently made at Paris, is an
improved modification of the well known
invention of Lieutenant Drummond. While
Drummond pours a stream of oxygen gas
through spirits of wine, upon unslacked lime,
Gaudin makes use of a more ethereal kind of
oxygen, which he conducts through burning
essence of turpentine. The Drummond
light is 1500 times stronger than that of burn-
ing gas; the Gaudin light is, we are assured
by the inventor, as strong as that of the sun,
or thirty thousand times stronger than gas,
and of course, ten times more so than that of
the Drummond. The method by which M.
Gaudin proposes to turn the new invention
to use is singularly striking. He proposes
to erect in the island of the Pont Neuf, in
the middle of the Seine and centre of Paris,
a light house, five hundred feet high, in
which is to be placed a light from a hundred
thousand to a million gas pipes strong—the
power to be varied as the nights are light or
dark. Paris will thus enjoy a sort of perpe-
tual day; and as soon as the sun of the heav-
ens has set, the sun of the Pont Neuf will
rise.—*Mechanic's Magazine*.

The Effects of Steam.—It is said that a
person can now go from New York to Jeru-
salem in thirty-three days! From the for-
mer city to Bristol, Eng., in thirteen days,
from there to Paris in two, to Syria in three-
teen, from there to Jaffa in four, and in one
more to the Sacred City. Going to Jerusa-
lem is no great journey, after all.

Prediction by Dr. Johnson.—A writer in the
New York Journal of Commerce quotes the
following paragraph from the Address of Oc-
tober 16, 1753, long before the Thames and
Severn Canal was undertaken, and even before
Canals were known in England, and of course
long before the invention of steamboats or lo-
comotives.

"Men unaccustomed to reason and research-
es, think every enterprise impracticable, which
is extended beyond common effects, or com-
prises many intermediate operations. Many that
presume to laugh at projectors, would consider
a flight through the air in a winged chariot,
and the movement of a mighty engine by the
steam of water, as equally the dreams of me-
chanic lunacy, and would hear with equal
negligence, of the union of the Thames and Se-
vern by a canal, and the scheme of Albuquerque,
the Viceroy in the Indies, who in the rage of
hostility had contrived to make Egypt a bar-
ren desert, by turning the Nile into the Red
Sea."

DUELLING ADJUDGED TO BE MURDER.

The report of the trial of the abbettors in
a late fatal duel in England, is of great in-
terest to readers in this country, where du-
els are more frequent and fatal than even in
the old countries of Europe. This trial re-
sulted in the conviction of the seconds for the
offence of murder. They are to be spared
the punishment of death, but will be made
an example, by severe punishment, to all
who are in danger of offending in like man-
ner.

The event of this trial will be of the more
interest to our readers in the District of Co-
lumbia, because they are subject to the same
law and practice as have governed in this
case from England. Under the common
law, as the law of this District, principals
and seconds in a duel terminating fatally
would be subject to punishment as for murder.
Indictments have frequently been
found by our grand juries upon that principle,
and also (for misdemeanor) against per-
sons sending or accepting challenges to fight
duels. It is proper that all persons should
well understand their liabilities in this re-
spect; of which we think this account of the
trial in England is likely to produce a very
serious impression upon their minds.

GRAIN COMING FROM MICHIGAN.—The Mich-
igan City Gazette published at a flourishing
town on the head of Lake Michigan, says
that all the warehouses, and every barn and
stable that could be obtained for the purpose
in that place are filled with wheat and corn,
and the streets are daily crowded with wag-
ons loaded with grain. That paper computes
the surplus produce shipped and to be shipped
for that port, at 100,000 bushels of wheat, 50-
000 bushels of corn, and 10,000 barrels of flour.

There is at present much complaint in all
the large cities of the high prices of beef,
mutton, vegetables, and most of the neces-
saries of life. In New York, the butchers
have resolved that they will not give the high
prices demanded by the drovers for beef cal-
tle, and the people seem inclined to second
the efforts of the butchers by abstaining from
the use of that kind of meat. In Philadel-
phia beef is 18 3/4 cents per pound, and mutton
12 1/2 cts.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, April 1. Flour continues dull;
sales Genesee common brands 8 62, Howard
street 7 75, and Ohio via New Orleans 7 81,
cash.

Grain.—But little doing for want of suitable
supplies; demand good for all kinds, and prices
stand well, rather improving for Corn.

New York, April 1. Flour—Fair moderate
demand, with some improvement in Southern
Grain.—Northern Rye heavy at 1 12 1/2;
Corn at 90c, by weight. Northern Oats 55 a
56.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1. Flour—Prices have
not varied, holders firm with a moderate de-
mand. Rye Flour; sales at 5 50 a 5 25 per
bbl. Corn Meal; punchcoons 8 17 each; we
quote 3 87 1/2 to-day for brls.

Grain.—Rye; demand less active; Penn, the
first received by Canal this season, sold at 1 10;
since Southern at 1 07 a 1 08, about. Corn;
late in the week prices advanced; sales to-day,
90c for white, 92 for yellow, all aloft.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY APRIL 6.
Potatoes remain almost unchanged in price

there has been no advancement, if the quality
of those now sold is taken into consideration.
Eastport and Chenango are a shade higher,
but this is on account of their being all picked
over, and in prime condition; the variation in
prices, since last fall, would not more than com-
pensate for the labor of picking, without the loss
of the stock. Turnips are exceedingly plenti-
ful for the season. Onions are less abundant
and prices have improved. Radishes now com-
mon in more plentiful, and of better quality, and at
reduced prices. Horseradish is supplied in
sufficient quantities. The stock of Cabbages,
which has held out so well, is now getting re-
duced; prices remain the same for good quality.
Cauliflowers continue scarce. Lettuce has
come to hand, within a week or two, in abun-
dant, and of fine size. Celery is very scarce;
what there is on hand is inferior. Dandelions
of garden cultivation, have not been received in
this early season. Market gardeners would
find them a profitable crop to raise. Spinach is
scarce for the season; this is, however, owing
to the open winter, and consequent destruction
of a portion of the crop; a partial covering of
snow is generally depended upon; but the past
winter so little fell, that the roots have been ex-
posed and destroyed.

Of Squashes, there is a good supply of com-
mon quality. Prime autumnal marrow and
Canaan crook-necks are, however, quite scarce.
West Indies are now abundant, there having
been several arrivals within a week or two.

In fruit there is not much doing. Apples, un-
less of prime quality, all picked, scarcely main-
tain the rates at our last report. Pears are all
gone, except the baking. Grapes nearly gone;
what remains, of very inferior quality. Cran-
berries scarce. Lemons abundant. Oranges,
a fine supply. Chesnuts are about gone.
Walnuts are tolerably abundant, and in fair de-
mand.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel	60	a 100
Turnips, per bushel	25	a 30 1/2
Beets, do do	50	a 75
Carrots, do do	50	a 75
Parsnips, do do	75	a
Onions, do do	1 50	a 200
Cabbages, per doz	1 00	a
Celery, per root	12 1/2	a 25
Cauliflowers, each	25	a
Squashes, per hundred	2 00	a 4 00
Pumpkins, each	30	a
Horseradish, per lb	8	a 10
Lettuce, per head	10	a 12 1/2
Radishes, per bunch	10	a 12 1/2
Spinach, per half peck	17	a 20
Dandelions, do do	37 1/2	a 37 1/2
Parsley, per bunch	37 1/2	a
Peppers (pickled) per gallon	50	a
Cucumbers, do do	25	